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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 22, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Allow me through your columns to bring to the notice of the Medical Profession, and to those who may have the future framing of our laws in their hands, some of the evils, as I conceive, of an Act passed by the last Legislature.

The title is, "An Act to incorporate the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, and for the establishment of a Board of Medical Examiners."

The portion of this Act to which I would call attention is that which relates to the establishment of the Medical Board, their powers, &c. The Board have the right hereafter to decide who is and who is not fitted for the practice of medicine in North Carolina.

Now the strength of every power must be eventually in its own worth.

The stability of every principle must be in its truth.

The ultimate success of every undertaking must depend upon its practicability and utility.

No body of men, however zealous, no laws, however stringent, can bolster up permanently any doctrine or practice in itself without worth.

These remarks apply with fully as much force to the legitimate practice of medicine as to any other system. The act above referred to purports to be for the benefit of the Profession at large.

The Board, by the Act, was to be appointed by the Assembly, or in case they do not choose to exercise that right, by the Medical Society.

I do not intend to question the *ability* of that Board to pass upon the merits of young men who have diplomas in their hands; but I would ask, Why should they do so? *Cui bono?* Is it *pro bono publico?* or, *pro bono medico?* And if for either purpose, is the course adopted right in principle or expedient in practice?

First. Is it to benefit the public? How? The answer I suppose is, by calling in the aid of Legislative enactment to keep them from being imposed on by quacks. Nothing is better calculated to subserve the interests of these very quacks than the cry of persecution; and the course pursued by that portion of the medical fraternity at whose instance this law was passed is the surest means of giving apparent justification for that cry. Quackery cannot be put down by legislation. If the people will be deceived, they will be deceived.

Is it to benefit the profession? How? By saying to the world, you wish the right to exclude from your ranks all that you think unworthy? Who is benefitted by professional skill? Certainly the public; and if so is not that same body the best judge, after their instructors, of the qualifications of the young practitioner?

Is it to benefit the profession by saying further, you cannot bear to be brought in competition with quacks and charlatans, who pander to popular prejudice and injure by underhand measures? The medical practitioner who is conscientious in the discharge of his duty, should shrink from no competition, should shun no comparison; for the strength and truth and worth of the science in themselves will vindicate his cause.

To benefit the profession! Why, are not these young men with diplomas in their hands your equals in right to practice? Are they not possibly better versed in the new discoveries of the day?

Have the Medical Examiners been before a Board of Examiners, and do they hold more of a license to practice in their hands than the man who presents himself before them for examination?

How then does it benefit the profession to exclude from practice a man who holds the same license as those who examine?

And now how can the medical fraternity reconcile the reception into their ranks, as equal in all respects, of the man who has practiced five years, whether he has a diploma or not, (see Constitution of State Medical Society, Art. 6, Sec. 2,) with the non-reception of one who has a diploma from the best authority in the land? Which is most competent, a man who has never attended on the means of instruction and knows all he does know from a five years' experience, (which may have been worse than nothing,) or one who has passed three years' of *study* under a respectable practitioner, has walked the wards of the Hospital, and has listened to the lectures of the most experienced teachers of this country, and it may be of Europe?

Then too, where is the justice of compelling a young man with means, possibly, nearly exhausted, to travel from Currituck (perhaps) to Morganton, bearing his own expenses, run the risk of rejection from hasty examination, and if not rejected, compelled to pay in part the expenses of the Board—(by the Act the expenses are paid out of the moneys paid in by those examined.) Is it just? Is it liberal?

No, No! If there is to be reform, let it be in the ranks of the profession as it now is. Appoint if you can, a Board to reorganize the whole Medical profession. Throw aside the quacks in your ranks—those who really pander to public caprice in every way—who, in spite of solemn compact, undercharge—who take advantage of position to decry their fellow practitioners—who degrade the profession by degrading themselves.

Do this and the end is gained. Public estimation will already have fixed its standard so high of the necessary qualifications for a Doctor, that no unworthy man can enter—or having entered, can succeed.

The time will soon come when the whole State will cry aloud for the repeal of this act. It is illiberal. It is unjust. I had almost said tyrannical. It is injuring and still must injure the cause of legitimate medicine.

Justly too must any position be censured which is so full of selfishness and egotism as this. The passage of this law and its practical results will give a terrible impulse to quackery.

Where, then, you ask, is the remedy? I reply, in the schools, or else in the public.

The schools must graduate and license for *worth*, not *time* or *money*, or else the public must be allowed to judge of the article they bargain for. But let it not be said that the Medical Profession of N. C. are capable of seeking the enforcement of a law simply for self-protection, when their strength should be in the worth and truth of the doctrines they inculcate and practice. A.

THE LAST GRAND BATTLE IN ITALY.

The editor of the New York *Times*, who witnessed the battle writes as follows:

The day after the battle, instead of going forward with the head-quarters of the army, I remained behind to see the wounded and to go over the ground where the fight had been most severe. During the whole of Friday night, and all through Saturday and Sunday, the wounded of both armies continued to be brought in. They were removed from the field where they lay as rapidly as possible, and brought to some point where their wounds could be dressed. All the churches and accessible buildings of this town, public and private were occupied—the officers being generally taken to private houses so far as practicable. But for thousands no shelter whatever could be found, and they were from necessity left in the open air.

I never saw so heart-rending a sight as was presented in front of the hospital. The army seems not to be provided with any means of removing the wounded, but relies entirely upon the conveyances they can procure from the surrounding peasantry. Everything for miles around had been called into requisition. For the most part they consisted of the rude, heavy ox-carts of the farmers, made to carry stone or other ponderous articles over the fields. Each of them had a flat platform six or eight feet wide and twelve or fifteen long. Some hay was spread upon this, and upon that the wounded soldiers were placed as thickly as they could be laid—without shelter of any kind, or pillows for their heads or blankets for their limbs, except such as they might happen to have upon them. The weather has been excessively warm. The roads are perfectly hard and very dusty:—and it was utterly impossible for well persons to travel along them with any comfort without protection of some kind from the heat. You can judge then of the intense suffering which these thousands of maimed and mutilated creatures must have endured during that fearful journey of ten or fifteen miles—performed at the slowest pace of heavy oxen, and compelled constantly to stop by some interruption of the procession. It was enough to melt the most obdurate heart to see the state in which they arrived. The peasants who drove them seemed not to have the slightest sense of their condition, or to take the least pains to alleviate their agony. Some of the soldiers themselves—whose wounds were least serious and permitted them to move about,—had cut branches from the willows and other trees that border the road, and made of them a slight shade for some of those who could only lie on their backs, their faces turned to the brazen and the burning sky. As far as the eye could see, a dense cloud of white dust marked the approach of the advancing train. As the carts came into the town, many of the poor wretches stretched out their hands, piteously crying for water, or for wine, as they were perishing of thirst. The people of the village had prepared, so far as possible, for their reception. Committees had been appointed, a quantity of soup had been prepared, and the young women and men of the place went to work to supply the most pressing necessities of the poor creatures who were suffering on their behalf. They went about from cart to cart, asking what each needed, and provided for them to the best of their ability.

Austrians and French were mingled indiscriminately and were treated with precisely the same kindness and attention—and in many cases I have seen a French soldier assisting the Austrian, who lay by his side, into some easier position, or endeavoring to procure for him water or something else of which he seemed to be in need. All differences of nationality were submerged in the intense and overmastering agonies of their common fate. Upon one cart which came up lay an Austrian who had died on the road—and close by his side was a French soldier just able to raise himself from his place and beg for water. As he raised his head he looked over at his companion and said, as it envying his lot,—"Poor fellow—he needs nothing now." The Austrian lay at full length upon the cart—his hands crossed upon his breast, and his face, which was turned directly upward to the sun, wearing an expression of intense suffering. Five or six others, less severely wounded, were sitting in front. Upon another cart lay a poor fellow, entirely naked above his waist, except a broad bandage which had been passed around his body to protect a frightful wound received from a musket ball in his side—the ball seemed to have passed entirely through his body—his face was pale and inexpressibly sad—and he had just strength enough left to lift himself up and beg for water. It was immediately brought and as soon as his condition was perceived he was lifted off the cart in the blanket on which he was lying and placed in the hall of the hospital—but he lived only a few minutes longer. As they were lifting him out the blanket was drawn from under the feet of another poor fellow lying in the same cart, and the motion extorted from him a cry of anguish more intense than I ever heard before.

But it is utterly useless to multiply notices of individual cases of suffering. Indeed, it would be impossible to mention a hundredth part of the instances of dreadful agony which attracted my special attention at the time; and if each one of them could be described in writing, not even a faint impression would be given of the fearful horrors of the scene as it met the eye of a spectator. If you can imagine the open area in front of the city hall filled with carts, upon every one of which lay from five to ten or twelve men, in soldiers' uniform, so far as they were dressed at all—nearly all bareheaded, their faces, clothes and hands clotted with blood, groaning and writhing in pain—and then conceive Broadway, as far as the eye can see, to be filled with an unbroken procession of just such carts, laden in the same sad style—the cattle bellowing, the drivers shouting, and with the usual accompaniments of a great and halt regulated crowd, you may form some idea of the character and magnitude of this dreadful scene.

Ex-President Tyler is at Old Point Comfort, Va. The Hon. John Minor Botts arrived there about the same time. They do not sleep together.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1859.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held on Monday last, (and it was gratifying to see that the interest felt in the Institution brought nineteen out of twenty-one Trustees to the meeting,) the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Principal, Mr. W. K. Blake, was filled by the selection of Mr. Thomas C. Hooper, a native of this State, (son of the distinguished Professor, Rev. Dr. Wm. Hooper,) who has been for some years Principal of a large Academy in Newbern. He furnishes from that place testimonials of remarkable force as to his qualifications and character, from the most eminent and reliable sources there.

In addition to this election, Mrs. Margaret E. Horne, Miss Isabella Leete, and Miss Louisa Norwood, were elected teachers in the Preparatory, Academical and Collegiate Departments, Mr. F. J. Hahr Professor of Music, Painting, Drawing and French, and Miss Sally A. Lilly Assistant in the Musical Department.

The above appointments were all carefully canvassed in the Board, and were finally made by ballot with a single dissenting vote in one case, and two in another. The public may be assured that the Faculty is worthy of all confidence.

Some other arrangements were made by which it is hoped and expected that, without at all impairing the efficiency of the institution, it may be made to yield something more than its expenses, which, under the most prudent and judicious management, is all that it has heretofore done, pecuniarily. Profit was not the leading object of its proprietors, except the profit and pleasure resulting from the ability to keep their daughters at home. But such a School ought besides to pay a reasonable interest on the amount invested in it. And it ought to be able to pay very liberal salaries to the members of its Faculty—a profession requiring the highest order of moral and intellectual character, and yet generally the poorest paid of all professions.

THE UNIVERSITY?—We are reminded by a paragraph in the Hillsborough Recorder of the fact, about which we had some weeks ago satisfactory private information, that the Rev. Charles Phillips has declined the appointment to a Professorship in a Theological Seminary in Virginia, and will retain his Professorship in the University of North Carolina. This determination will give great satisfaction to the friends of the University, who look upon Professor Phillips as one of the strong pillars of that venerable Institution.

PEACE.—The Emperor Napoleon seems to be intent on astonishing the world. He certainly is a man of action, quite the equal in that respect as in others of his uncle. On the 1st of January last he made a remark to the Austrian Embassador, which proved to be premonitory to war. On the 1st of May he declared war. On the 3d the first blood was shed. On the 21st of May, (having in the mean time transported an immense army to the distant field of operations,) he fought his first battle. Victory followed victory; when suddenly, on the 7th July, without apparent cause, he proposed an armistice to his vanquished but still powerful foe; and four days afterwards signs a treaty of peace with him. That treaty does not appear to be satisfactory to other nations in Europe. But they will have to submit.

The world has seldom if ever had so many important events crowded into so small a space. And the world naturally looks with inquiry for the secret springs which prompted some of them. Napoleon will hereafter be looked upon as a far more influential man in the affairs of Europe than ever heretofore.

Sufficient unto the day, however, are the evils thereof. Let us be thankful that the war, with its dreadful carnage, is at an end.

LOTTERY SWINDLES.—A Postmaster in the country has sent us the annexed letter. It is written in rather a school-boy hand, though with an extensive printed heading, giving the name of the firm in Baltimore, the nature of its business, and its box in the Post Office there, to which its North Carolina "friend" is requested to address his letters. Of course the Postmaster knows nothing of the scoundrels who thus attempt to swindle him by professions of remarkable friendship for one whom they never saw or heard of, except in the Post Office Lists, where his name is printed as Postmaster. The Postmaster sends us also a lithographed circular from another swindling shop in Baltimore, to the same effect as the annexed. Is it possible that any one is so simple as to be taken in by such a shallow device? We fear so, from the extent to which the system is carried:

"*Dear Sir:* We wrote you sometime ago a confidential letter in reference to a certain package of tickets, and regret you did not buy, for the same drew a very good prize. We are still anxious to sell a prize in your locality, and we are glad to say the opportunity to place another prize in your hands has again arrived for we have obtained the very same lucky package of 26 tickets in the Delaware Consolidate Lottery, Class 59, Drawing June 17th. See full scheme within. The cost is the same, only $10.

From the fact of this preference being offered to you the second time, must convince you of our good intentions to sell you a prize, and to show you our confidence we will make you the same guarantee now as before to send you another package free of charge if the above fails to draw a hundred dollar prize. Your Friend.

"Please write early. We will keep it for you."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,660,745 bales, against 3,042,017 bales last year. Increase, 618,728 bales.

CONGRESSIONAL.—THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Salisbury Watchman says:

"If the Whigs of this District will do their whole duty from now until the election, and on the day of election, there is a strong probability that Mr. Walkup will win the race, and *Walk-up* to the Capitol in Washington, as the conservative representative of the conservative people of this part of the State. Then rally, Whigs, and do your best."

The Charlotte Democrat disclaims any "misgivings" as to the result, and avows a confident belief in Mr. Craige's success. The Banner, at Salisbury, has taken the alarm, accuses Gen. Walkup of publishing a "monstrous lie," (when he declined to be a candidate,) and of having made "secret" arrangements to run as a secret candidate and thus beat Mr. Craige, supposed by his party to be without opposition. This is a queer affair, as we see by the papers that Mr. Craige and Gen. Walkup are speaking together.

The Banner shows that it is frightened. It says:

"As there are but a few days in which to do a great work and save the country from a burning disgrace, we feel it to be an imperative duty to give the astounding alarm, and to call emphatically upon every patriot in the land to arouse from fancied security—to stop his plow in the field, if necessary—to mount his horse without a moment's delay—and to carry the alarming intelligence we have to communicate to the ear of every honest man in the country!"

And again:

"To secure Mr. Craige's election over this *secretly* organized "opposition," which is making a more desperate effort than ever before, not another moment must be lost. Mount at once, then, your swift horses in Catawba, Lincoln, Cleveland and Gaston, and carry the alarm to every democrat and honest-hearted old-line whig in the country; and, on the evening of the election day, roll over the Catawba river such a vote as will come like a clap of thunder upon the anticipated stolen victory of *Sam's* secret plotters."

These Democratic papers will make us believe that if the Whigs turn out in their full strength Mr. Craige will be beaten.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—The canvass in this District is very excited, and both sides claim success at the election. We are sorry to see that Mr. Scales is pursuing now, as two years ago, a most inhuman course. We gave an account then of his cruel treatment of Mr. Puryear, and now, not content with serving Leach in the same way, we see by the Charlotte Democrat that he "is making the opposition howl from one end of the District to the other." This is monstrous.

A friend writes us from Yadkin, under date of 22d inst., that in his opinion "Gen. Leach will beat Mr. Scales by as large a majority as Scales beat Puryear"—between seven and eight hundred.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We will be much obliged if some friend in each county will furnish us with the earliest correct returns of the election next week.

BRANCHES OF THE NEW BANK.—We were in error in our last in stating that the Directors had authority to establish other Branches than the seven designated at the late Stockholders' meeting. The charter expressly reserves that right to the stockholders. The following is the resolution adopted by the stockholders on the subject:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Bank enquire, and report at the next meeting of the stockholders, at what other places it may be expedient to establish Branches or Agencies, and whether it may be expedient to discontinue any of those above designated; and that for this purpose the Directors call a special meeting of the stockholders on or before the first day of January next.

THE YADKIN COUNTRY.—A North Carolina writer in the Richmond Whig gives the following account of the productiveness of some of the counties on the Yadkin river:—

"I know nothing about the iron, coal, marble, lime, copper, lead, gold, and silver, which your correspondent Roanoke intimates abound in that country; but I do know that it is the very best agricultural region anywhere on the Atlantic slope of the United States. Western Carolina is an infinitely better agricultural country than Western New York; not only better for the growth of corn and wheat, but better also for grass. It is pre-eminently a fine grass country. It has also more productive meadow land. It may surprise you when I tell you that Davidson county, in North Carolina, has a finer agricultural soil than Albemarle county, Virginia; and Davie county, in the forks of the Yadkin River, has more rich land and less poor land than either Davidson or Albemarle. If Richmond can secure the trade of this country by a direct railroad connection, there is no calculating the amount of benefit. Stimulate and increase the production of that country as ours has been by the Danville road, and we should then have as much necessity for a double track along the line of the Danville road, as we now have for a single track. The amount of tonnage would, in all probability, be quadrupled."

Of course Richmond feels herself entitled to "secure the trade of this country." One half of our North Carolina trade is claimed—and enjoyed too—by Virginia, and the other half by South Carolina. And every railroad that has been built by North Carolina, except that to Beaufort and our own Coalfields road, has had a tendency to perpetuate their claims to our trade. If the North Carolina road had been built from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin, Richmond would not have dreamed of that trade. Wilmington would have had it all.

THE SUPREME COURT.—We learn by private letters that this tribunal adjourned yesterday, leaving many cases undecided, because the law compels the Judges to hold a Court at Morganton on the 2d Monday in August.

RANDOLPH CROPS.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

NEW MARKET, July 26, 1859.

Copious rains last night. Vegetation is quite revived, after a drought of some five weeks.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARMISTICE FOLLOWED BY PEACE.

The North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., passed Farther Point on the way to Quebec on the morning of the 24th inst. Her news is important, but, (not arriving at one of our own ports) is not yet full—only reported by telegraph.

The War—The Armistice.—The official Paris *Moniteur* gives the following explanation of the circumstances attending the Armistice:

"The great neutral powers exchanged communications with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerents, whose first act was to be an Armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions, the Armistice was concluded."

This accomplished, the Emperor Napoleon issued the following order of the day:

"VALLEGIO, July 10.

"*Soldiers:*—An Armistice was concluded on the 8th instant between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck, you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers."

Peace.—The result of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria was the concluding of a Peace. The following is the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress announcing the fact:

VALLEGIO, July 11.—Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The bases of peace are:—The Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

English Opinions of the Peace.—On the 12th, Lord Wodehouse, in the House of Lords, and Lord Russell in the Commons, read Napoleon's telegram, announcing peace. The latter added, that although there was an idea that the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of the war, "he had made no demand, and desired no addition to France." Loud and prolonged cheers greeted this announcement.

The London Daily News affirms that the just hope and expectation of Italy are deceived. It adds, "History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in Northern Italy; that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for National Independence a Confederation under the lock and key of Austrian Garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and the closer we examine the pretended pacification the more futile and iniquitous it appears."

The Morning Post contends that the soul of the Treaty agreed upon is the Nationality guaranteed under every variety of local government in a confederation of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the Confederation; he will rule less than three million Italians, and will be controlled by a Confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The Times says that Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans most hope that the Italian Confederacy under the honorary presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before; he is honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and General Guyon holds his sword at his side. The King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the German Confederation, older in dignity if not in time. England has nothing to do but to look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated in their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has all Europe before her. She can raise all Italy, and half the Austrian Empire, against those Germans whom she has so often beaten—yet on the very summit of her ambition, she renounces. France has spent fifty millions sterling, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

Sons of Temperance in North Carolina.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Division was held at White Hall, in Mecklenburg county, commencing on the 20th instant. It was numerously attended. The Grand Scribe made the very gratifying and cheering announcement, that, during the annual session of the G. D. in December last, the membership of the Order in North Carolina has *very nearly doubled itself!*—27 new Divisions have been chartered, a number of suspended ones revived, and the large majority of the old Divisions have considerably increased their numbers.—*Spirit of the Age.*

A Toast.—At the late celebration in Ellington, Connecticut, the following was the thirteenth regular toast:

"Woman—the lover of union and the friend of annexation. Like our country, her manifest destiny is to spread her skirts."

The above toast was responded to by nine cheers and a whoop!

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.—Chicago is said to be the greatest grain market in the world. On the 12th of April last wheat sold there at 90 cents. After the war in Europe broke out, the price rapidly advanced, till on the 16th May it reached $1 30. Then it began to fall, until on the 16th inst. sales were made at 56 cents—a decline of 74 cents. per bushel in 62 days. We presume there have been not a few failures among the speculators.

FIRE—CROPS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

ROCKINGHAM, July 21, 1859.

I have just learned that two Turpentine Stills owned by Messrs. D. Gill & Son, some six miles south of this place, were consumed by fire this afternoon. The loss is not ascertained. Fire supposed to have been accidental.

It is becoming very dry here, and the growing crops are evidently suffering for rain. The drought may not be general, as there are appearances of rain in other sections almost every day.

Bad Crop Prospects.—During a recent visit to a western portion of our State, we were much surprised to see the languishing, almost ruined condition of the Corn and other crops by a long continued drought. We never saw a worse prospect than Corn presents in Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg, along the line of the Railroad; and we saw a great many persons from Gaston, Catawba, Lincoln and other counties in the west, who give the same deplorable account of Crop prospects in their regions. Gentlemen from York, Fairfield and other Districts in South Carolina represented the same state of things with them. Indeed, every where in the regions above referred to, they must *very soon* have *abundant* and *continued* rains, or the Corn crop will be almost a total failure. Let all good Christians pray "the Lord of the harvest," that he would send refreshing and fertilizing showers, that will yet give "seed to the sower and bread to the reaper," in the greatest abundance.

Spirit of the Age.

Rev. Drs. Deems and Carter.—The investigation of the charge and specifications, laid against Rev. Wm. Carter, M. D., by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., before the session of the North Carolina Conference at Newbern in Dec'r last, and referred to the Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District, commenced on Wednesday the 6th, and terminated on the 21st of the present month in Louisburg. * * * The decision of the Committee should satisfy all parties. It declares that the allegations made by Rev. Dr. Carter against Dr. Deems, in his publication in the Richmond Christian Advocate of 1858, "*are wholly untrue,*" but as the Committee could not discover sufficient evidence in the testimony of the existence of malice in Dr. Carter, prompting his course, the charge against him was not sustained. * * * * It seems to be understood, that the result of this investigation is a *finality*, a happy conclusion, to one of the most sad and damaging events which has ever disturbed the peace and harmony of one of the largest and most influential denominations of Christians in North Carolina.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

Bible Agent.—During the last week, the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, the Agent of the American Bible Society, for this State, made his first official visit to Fayetteville, and we are gratified to learn that he met with encouraging success in his labors. His collections for the cause amounted to over $400, and his applications were everywhere received with a kind and prompt response. Mr. Bobbitt is a faithful and most acceptable Agent, and we take pleasure in commending him and his work to our ministers and churches.—*N. C. Pres.*

Hillsboro', N. C., Military Academy.—"From the summary of Cadets" we learn that the whole number entered since January 12th has been 69, of whom two have been honorably discharged, leaving 67 at present.

Of those entered 33 are from North Carolina; 26 from South Carolina; 3 from Louisiana; 3 from Virginia; 2 from Georgia; 1 from Alabama, and 1 from Texas.

Direct Importation.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co. daily expect per brig Mary McRae a direct importation of 2000 bags of Coffee from Rio Janeiro.— *Wil. Herald.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Col. Walter L. Steele, Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Ledbetter, Dr. WILLIAM L. LEDBETTER, of Anson county, to Miss EMMA J. PORTER, of Tenn.

DIED,

Dr. JOHN OWEN, local elder in the M. E. Church, South, after a lingering illness, departed this life in Sampson county, July 23, 1859.

The deceased was universally esteemed as a man of sterling integrity, a valuable citizen, and an upright and consistent christian. His religion did not depend upon the casualties of life, but was a deep, abiding principle, fixed within the soul. There was a constancy in his piety, a fervency in his spirit, and a uniformity in his deportment that seemed to say, "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." He died in peace, and we doubt not has gone to his eternal reward.—COM.

In Bladen county, on the 12th inst., JAMES SOMERFIELD, infant son of Dr. J. S. and Eliza Richardson, aged 13 mos.

In Cheraw, S. C., on the 22d June, Mrs. CHARLOTTE H. POWE, consort of Dr. Thos E. Powe, aged about 45 years.

At his residence near Mobile, Ala., on the 21st inst., Hon. JOHN GAYLE, ex-Governor of Alabama, aged 67 years.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, July 22, 1859.

WHEREAS, God in his mysterious wisdom hath taken from us a friend whose life was just blooming into manhood, and whose past career gave promise of an honorable and useful future: be it

Resolved, That though in the death of JAMES D. MCQUEEN we recognize the hand of Him who is the Father of mercies, we must yet mourn that the stroke should have fallen upon one so dear to his associates, so respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved family in this hour of sadness. We know that theirs is that grief in which "a stranger in termeddleth not"; but we too have known him, and we too desire to shed the tear of affection over his untimely grave. May they look for consolation to Him who hath said, "Call upon me in the hour of trouble." May they be comforted with the hope of meeting their loved one in that better land "where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend, and that they be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Daily North Carolinian, N. C. Presbyterian, and University Magazine.

E. T. McKETHAN,
J. B. LUTTERLOH,
J. H. DOBBIN, } Com.

Chapel Hill.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S FACTORY. &c.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Having occasion to go to Virginia recently, I passed through Leaksville, and soon came to what is called the Leaksville Factory, belonging to Gov. J. M. Morehead.

Being attracted by the magnitude and number of buildings, I stopped a few hours to look around. Here was a large stone building, the cotton factory, constructed in the most substantial manner, and of the most durable materials. It is situated at the mouth of a magnificent canal, leading from Smith's river, and operated by the largest and finest metal wheel that I have ever seen. Near by are the oil mills, flour mills, and saw mill—all operated by the water of the same canal, which appears to have a fall of at least 25 feet, and at a slight expense could be made to propel millions of dollars worth of machinery.

After surveying this immense water power and canal, capable of being made to control the entire current of Smith's river, I looked around upon the hills that jut in towards the manufacturing establishments, to see the neat and substantial dwellings—some brick and others frame—where the hundreds of laborers and their families live, who earn honest and respectable support from the capital here invested. The store-house and factory appear to have been built some years, and all the establishments and plans show that intelligent enterprise and capital have accomplished much here for the benefit of the country, when such improvements were in their infancy in N. Carolina. Seeing such results from the sagacity and enterprise of an individual when there was no prospect of railroads in that portion of N. C., I was naturally led to reflect, what this portion of the State might become, with its rich lands, abounding in iron and coal, and its immense water power, with the advantages of a railroad? But this would not suit your Wilmington neighbors, and hence the people of that portion of N. Carolina must be denied the benefits and blessings resulting from such an improvement. In reflecting upon what I have witnessed and learned, I am satisfied that no man in the State of N. Carolina has been more identified with her material interests than J. M. Morehead. He has been, and probably is now, identified with the farming, manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and educational pursuits of the people of the State. He knows their wants and interests perhaps better than any other man. He has done more to give impulse and success to the internal improvement system than any man in the State? The N. C. Railroad would never have been constructed had he not taken hold of it and brought his potent influence to raise the means and put the work forward almost to completion. Within six months or less he would have had the road completed. But here low party malignity had to do its dirty work. It forced him to resign that position which he had filled with such signal ability, that it might reap the rewards due to another. It was an act of black ingratitude, and some of its perpetrators are now reaping its bitter fruits.

He did more to build the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad than any man in the State. Although he was not the President, he subscribed the money and did the work, and to-day, I am told, owns more stock in the Road than all other private stockholders collectively. Yet he has never even been tendered a Director's place in the Company. This is base ingratitude, and places the Company in no enviable light, although I do not suppose that Gov. Morehead wants any position on the road.

During the sitting of the last Legislature, there was developed a bitter partizan spirit against him. He had mind and capacity enough in his objects of legislation to comprehend the whole State of North Carolina. He was for giving the additional aid necessary to complete the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal; he was for going forward with the Western Extension; he advocated the Danville Connection; and he was for the Fayetteville Coal Field Road, as well as other useful improvements to the State. His more comprehensive and statesman-like policy did not suit all the local and petty interests represented in the Legislature, and an attempt was made to hunt him down by those pigmy politicians and factionists.

Men who would not dare to meet him in discussion in the Legislative halls or elsewhere, by misrepresentation and slander, by whiskey and ground peas in the lobbies, hotels and groceries, endeavored to do their dirty work of robbing an honest man of his good name and just fame. The decree had gone forth that Morehead *delendus est.*

His public and private life were ransacked to find some fault or blemish with which to damn him. Truly, "*montes parturiunt et ridiculus mus nascitur.*" The result is too well known. How like chaff before the wind he scattered the imputations of his adversaries, and how triumphantly he vindicated himself, and put to the blush every accuser, is too familiar to your readers.

His speech, both in eloquence and its vindication of truth, would have immortalized almost any statesman; but to J. M. Morehead, who had proved the victor in an hundred hard fought battles, it was only one among the many triumphs of his life, when his opponents dared to meet him face to face.

* * * * * * *

North Carolina has but few such men as J. M. Morehead. A statesman of manly bearing and frank views on all questions—tried in the severe ordeals of public and private life, he is known to possess the integrity of a Cato; a man of brains and of great practical intellect; identified with almost every honorable and liberal pursuit of the country, and having devoted the best of his life and services to the improvement, both public and private, of the State. These are qualities which justly endear him to his fellow men, and well may they be proud of him.

It was these high attributes of character, illustrated through his whole life, that caused the people to elect him twice triumphantly to the Gubernatorial chair, by such majorities as no other man has ever received, with parties so equally divided and the strongest opposition that could be arrayed against him.

He has never asked the people for office which they did not confer; indeed, he never sought office, but has often served in public positions at the sacrifice of his individual interests. And when partisan feelings shall have subsided and the revilers and private traducers of his just fame and great name shall have mouldered into dust, and been forgotten, posterity will cherish the name and memory of J. M. Morehead and rank him with North Carolina's most gifted statesmen and greatest benefactors.

But I did not intend, "*currente calamo*" to be led so far from my purpose, which was to invite public attention to the unjust and partial legislation on the subject of internal improvements in North Carolina. This I must reserve for some future occasion. JUSTICE.

If the editors of the Courier were to be so unfortunate as to succeed in their attempts to prove that we are the most impudent editors in the State, they would lose the only claim to distinction they ever had.—*Prentice.*

One of the prominent speakers at the pow wow at Bangor said that he 'expected to spend eternity in the company of Democrats!"

New Hampshire Statesman.

There is danger that he will unless he repent of his sins.—*Prentice.*

The Surgeon on the Battle Field.— * * After we had disincumbered our ambulances, we carefully explored the field of battle, both to remove any wounded that still might have been left, and to direct the interments. There were but few French still wanting succor, but a great number of wounded Austrians had been abandoned. The proof of the precipitancy of the retreat, or rather flight, of the enemy, was the large number of wounded officers they left behind, without any provision for their treatment.

While traversing the battle-field of Magenta, the saying which had formerly been current with respect to Russian soldiers, that they must not only be killed but thrown down, was brought to mind. A great number of the killed, in fact retained in part the attitude they were in on receiving their death blow. Those who had died from injuries of the head usually fell with their face to the ground, and with complete resolution of the limbs. In those wounded in the heart, death, though rapid, is not so instantaneous that some attitude cannot be taken. A Zouave so struck had fallen on his musket, which he held in the position of a bayonet charge, his energetic face projected forwards, with the menacing attitude of a dead lion. Not far off, as a contrast, lay an Austrian who had died of hemorrhage; and in his agony he had taken the attitude of supplicating Heaven—his face turned upwards, and his two hands joined with fingers firmly interlaced. A Hungarian hussar killed at the same time as his horse, both being shot through the head, remained in his saddle, carrying the sabre forwards as during a charge. Some of the Austrian officers found among the slain exhibited a distinguished physiognomy, and were dressed with exquisite, almost affected neatness and cleanliness—their features, very different from those of most of their soldiers, seeming to exhibit courage with resignation. Such were some of the impressions made upon us while traversing the field of battle, giving rise to painful emotions, little calculated to dissipate those produced by still more dreadful scenes within the ambulances, the receptacles of suffering of every kind. Physical fatigue is great indeed, but so also is the moral exhaustion of the surgeon; and great is the error of those who think his heart is hard, and that his impassibility is the result of indifference.

In our ambulances, calmness and resignation distinguished the wounded. To their honor be it said, the soldiers with severe and often fatal wounds, restrained their complaints, and patiently awaited their turns. Groans and murmurs were rarely heard. The stoicism of courage, proud in its wounds, was the general rule.

Letter from a French Surgeon.

The Dead and Wounded at Solferino.—The glory of the most brilliant victories, though they are won in behalf of a noble object, pales before the sad spectacle of human misery by which they are purchased. The official Austrian account of the battle of Solferino states the loss of the Austrian army to be 2,095 killed and 9,035 wounded; but this estimate is considered entirely too low. The loss of the Allies in killed and wounded is officially stated to be 18,245. Thus nearly thirty thousand men were killed or maimed in that one great battle. The field of carnage was strewed with dead bodies from one end to the other. The wounded were as well cared for as circumstances permitted; but their sufferings in thousands of cases were of the most excruciating character. They were hauled from the battle-field to the towns some miles distant in Lombardy in the rough wagons of the country, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and to joltings which made every nerve quiver with pain. Many of them died on their way to the temporary hospitals fitted up for their reception. The wounds were of every imaginable character, and the life-blood of many a gallant fellow is even now oozing away. Of Solferino it may indeed be said—

> "It was a shocking sight
> After the field was won,
> For many thousand bodies there
> Lay rotting in the sun;
> But things like that, you know must be
> After a famous victory."

Philadelphia Press.

Singular Combat Between two Frogs.—A few weeks since some masons were at work repairing Hollis' Oil Factory, at Sommerville, when they became the witness of a singular combat of about an hour's duration, between two monster bull frogs, inhabitants of two pools in the rear of the building. They came forth from their respective puddles about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and approached each other cautiously, each eyeing the other until they were about a foot apart, when they jumped at each other and commenced the fight. They struck, bit, and clinched furiously, and when a fall decided a round, both would draw off and puff for a moment, when they would renew the combat.

After about an hour spent in uninterrupted fighting, with the exception of two or three brief respites, each crawled off to his own pool and disappeared. Neither was "exactly dead," but both were "kinder gin eout." Neither could claim the victory, as one was terribly lamed in the shoulder by a brilliant "left-hander" from his antagonist—while the other could claim the honor of drawing the "first blood," he having drawn the "claret" from his opponent's mug on the first or second round. The fight itself was singular enough, but the fact that it was witnessed, but not interfered with by some thirty or foorty frog spectators, of all kinds and sizes, adds to the novelty of the incident.

Our informant, Mr. Edward Grace, officer of the U. S. Courts, says that at the beginning of the fight the frogs assembled about the fighting ground from the surrounding pools, attracted doubtless by the noise made by the combatants, and that they continued peaceable spectators of the "mill," occasionally interrupting it by excited croaking, but at no time approaching the parties engaged in it nearer than within two or three feet. When the contest was ended they nearly simultaneously departed. The whole arrangement seems to have been modelled after modern pugilistic encounters between animals *genus homo*, with the exception, perhaps, of the absence of ringmaster, seconds, and bottle holders. We can only speculate as to the cause of the quarrel, but can readily imagine that one called the other "tosdy," and that frog No. 2, not accepting the term as one of endearment, retorted by applying the epithet "hopper" to frog No. 1. Of course reconciliation was then out of the question.

Bos. Jour.

The Ups and Downs of Mercantile Life.—Some weeks since the failure of a Boston merchant was announced, and a recent statement of the condition of his affairs shows his total debts to be in the neighborhood of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, with assets to the extent of about forty thousand dollars. The merchant claims that he was worth, on the 1st day of January, 1857, clear of all incumbrances, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Railroad Feat out West.—An engine was run on the 14th inst. over the North Missouri Railroad, a distance of one hundred and forty-eight miles, in seven hours and twenty-five minutes, making twenty-two stops, and carrying two passenger cars and one baggage car, with only *one cord of wood*, the cost of which was about $2 60. This feat is believed to have no precedent in railroad annals.

Mr. Choate's Oratory.—With such gifts, such attainments, and such a spirit, he placed himself, as a matter of course, not merely at the head of the jurists and advocates, but of the public speakers of the country. After listening to him at the bar, in the Senate, or upon the academic and popular platform, you felt that you had heard the best that could be heard in either place. That mastery which he had displayed at the forum and in the deliberative assembly was not less conspicuous in every other form of public address. As happens in most cases of eminent jurists and statesmen, possessing a brilliant imagination and able to adorn a severe course of reasoning with the charms of a glowing fancy or a sparkling style, it was sometimes said of him, as it was said before him of Burke and Erskine, of Ames and Pickney—that he was more of a rhetorician than a logician, that he dealt in words and figures of speech more than in facts or arguments. These are the invidious comments by which dull or prejudiced men seek to disparage those gifts which are furthest from their own reach.

It is perhaps by his discourses on academical and popular occasions that he is most extensively known in the community, as it is these which were listened to with delighted admiration by the largest audiences. He loved to treat a purely literary theme; and he knew how to throw a magic freshness—like the cool morning dew on a cluster of purple grapes—over the most familiar topics of a patriotic celebration. Some of these occasional performances will ever be held among the brightest gems of our literature. The eulogy on Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, in which he mingled at once all the light of his genius and all the warmth of his heart, has, within my knowledge, never been equalled among the performances of its class in this country for sympathetic appreciation of a great man, discriminating analysis of character, fertility of illustration, weight of sentiment, and a style at once chaste, nervous and brilliant. The long sentences which have been criticized in this, as in his other performances, are like those which Dr. Channing admired and commended in Milton's prose—well compacted, full of meaning, fit vehicles of great thoughts.

But he does not deal exclusively in those ponderous sentences. There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian balance in his style. It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a sonorous amplitude. He is sometimes satisfied, in concise epigrammatic clauses, to skirmish with his light troops and drive in the enemy's outposts. It is only on fitting occasions, when great principles are to be vindicated and solemn truths told, when some moral or political Waterloo or Solferino is to be fought, that he puts on the entire panoply of his gorgeous rhetoric. It is then that his majestic sentences swell to the dimensions of his thought; that you hear afar off the awful roar of his rifled ordnance; and when he has stormed the heights and broken the centre, and trampled the squares, and turned the staggering wings of the adversary, that he sounds his imperial clarion along the whole line of battle and moves forward with all his hosts in one overwhelming charge.—*Eward Everett.*

The Expected Japanese Mission to the United States.—The people of the United States must be content to adjourn their gratification in seeing the two Ministers from Japan, to another year, and perhaps to another and another still. For "who can tell what will be on the morrow," in kingdoms entering upon new developments in interior life and foreign intercourse and relations, like China and Japan? Commodore Tatnall sent the Mississippi up to Simoda some time in February, to make all arrangements in connection with Mr. Harris, our Minister, for carrying the two Japanese Ministers to San Francisco and thence to Panama, on their way to Washington. Letters have just been received from Mr. Harris, in which he states that the Government and dignitaries are anxious to fulfill this provision of the treaty, but the lower classes, who are under the control of the spiritual Emperor, a sort of Pope, are opposed to all innovations, and especially to the treaties opening Japan to the commerce and intercourse of the world. They are especially opposed to sending the two Ministers abroad, or any Minister, whether to America or elsewhere; and the fear of the government that civil war and rebellion will ensue if they are sent at present, induces them to defer it till next year, when it is thought less opposition and timidity will be felt, as the people will become more familiarized to foreigners and the process of commercial operations.

Japan Cor. Jour. of Com.

Poetry of the Phiz.—Lips are delicious things, certainly—blessings of many agreeable concomitants, such as smiles, sweet words, and those never to be sufficiently appreciated intensities, demoninated kisses. They are emotion's dwelling place and passion's—their breathing gives vitality to affection of all sorts, a friend's, a parent's, a sister's, a brother's, a lover's.

Eternal praise, therefore, to lips—to lips in general, and especially to the couple the gallant reader holds dearest. Cheeks are equally divine, be they the unsophiscated ruddy ones of the "maid of the milking pail," or the more soft and sweeter hued cheeks of one of Beauty's more fanciful daughters.

Chins, which lovers in novels, by the way, never seem to think about, are beautiful things, and generally have more expression in them than we give them credit of possessing. One, for instance, with a dimple on it at every smile—the petite cradle in which Cupid frolics away half his time. It is very curious that chins are the only things which Love pinches. Cheeks, lips, foreheads and eyes, Love kisses—but if he takes a fancy to a chin it is remarkable that he evinces his regard for it, by taking it between his fingers, squeezing it tightly, and bobbing it up and down. This however is digressive.

Foreheads are glorious things—intellect's title pages. Written on them are the name and nature of the works within them. They are of themselves most beautiful.

Of noses, it is impossible to speaking definitely. The word nose, indeed, conjures up no abstract image. *What* nose, is the mind's instant inquiry. Aqualine? Snub? Roman? Heavenward (alias turn up)? Cupid holds the nose in but little estimation, and is of the opinion that they are just put in to make up the face. Who knows?

Teeth, especially when the lips that hide them are luscious and smile occasionally, are beautiful. And ears, most especially when it is not denied us to whisper in them, are meritorious. But after all, *eyes* are the finest things nature ever devised. They are the only things which always talk to us. Lips are of the silent, but among other agreeable characteristics, are social. Neither is their companionship with us to be impeded with facility. The most watchful guardians and fathers cannot disturb the occular communion but by the most unjustifiable means.

If all tutors had as much command over their *pupils* as lovers have, what a learned and worthy nation we must be. The latter, however, are never from under the *lash*, which perhaps accounts for their obedience. And so with this piece of wilful jocosity let us end, as the Count Joannes would say, "This most brief ebullition of innocent volatility."

School Master Wanted.—The last Legislature of Texas, it is said, contained thirteen "men of mark." Not one of them could write his name.

Political Speculations.—The August elections are looked to with interest by politicians. Ex-Senator John Bell writes from Tennessee that the enthusiasm manifested by the opposition, and especially by the old Whig element in that State, reminds him of the best days of the Whigs.

It is probably true, as reported here, that a Mississippi [Democratic] State convention have instructed their delegates to the Charleston convention to withdraw from that body unless they succeed in engrafting upon the platform the repeal of all laws against the African slave-trade, and the enactment by Congress of laws for the protection of slave property in United States territories. The South Carolina delegation will follow them here. The next movement in the programme is to call a convention, if it is not already called, of disaffected Southern States, to meet on the 10th of November, to declare the dissolution of the Union, and to induce as many States as will co-operate, to withdraw from it

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Cour.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

J. F. BOSWELL, Piano Manufacturer,

OF BALTIMORE,

IS NOW IN FAYETTEVILLE, and will remain for a short time to sell and receive orders for his celebrated

New Scale Cross String Seven Octave

IRON FRAME PIANOS.

The public are respectfully requested to call and see a sample of them at McRae's Building, West of the Fayetteville Hotel. They are a new and beautiful article, and are worthy of an inspection from the musical public. Those who should wish to purchase will do well to call soon.

N. B. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay. Mr. B. will attend to the TUNING OF PIANOS during his stay.

Orders left as above will meet with prompt attention.

July 27 35-

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is fully prepared to Manufacture or Repair Turpentine, Brandy and Whiskey Stills, Worms, &c., in fact, anything in the line of Sheet-Copper or Iron work.

Particular attention given to the making of Steam Pipes from a superior kind of Copper, for Boats, Mills, &c.

All work entrusted to my care shall be properly done, and warranted, and on the most favorable terms as regards price. Give me a call and see for yourself, and I know I shall have your patronage. Being a practical workman, I attend to all the work myself, which I find is to the advantage of both my customers and myself.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new work.

M. A. BAKER,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27 35-6mos

Leather and India Rubber

BELTING, HOSE, &c.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are prepared to furnish at short notice every description of Machine Belting and India Rubber Hose.

Having in our employ competent workmen, we are at all times prepared to put Steam Engines in order. All orders promptly attended to.

WALTON & BARRY,

Car Builders and Machinists.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 28, 1859. 35-

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE McRAE BUILDING, WEST OF FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

PATENTED JANUARY 4TH, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting Out of Order!

Especially Adapted for Family & Plantation Use.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the highest priced Machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY, or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads and

Guaranteed no Humbug!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person, who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given.

E. T. BARRY & Co.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully, Your ob't. serv't.,

M. LONDON.

June 27. 35-

Silver Plated Castors.

Silver Plated Spoons.

Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT;

CONGRESS WATER;

PORTER;

SCOTCH ALE.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 13 31i

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

The Peace.—The Emperor Napoleon was expected to reach Paris on the 18th, when further details would be afforded. In an address to his soldiers, he says that peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests which France had in the war.

The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says, in an order of the day, that he yielded to his unfavorable political situation, because his natural allies did not, as he expected, come to his assistance.

Count Cavour, of Sardinia, is reported to have resigned on account of the terms of peace being unsatisfactory.

Paris letters note much discontent prevailing there, concerning the *terms* of peace although peace itself gave much satisfaction.

The *Siecle* objects to Austrian influence being suffered to remain in Italy, and calls loudly for the expulsion of the petty Princes, who are only the confederates of Austria.

An Austrian correspondent officially announces the Treaty, thus:

Austria and France will support the Italian Confederation. Lombardy is to extend as far as the line of the Mincio. Mantua, Peschiera and the whole of Venetia are to remain as Austrian possessions. The Princes of Modena and Tuscany are to return to their respective States. A universal amnesty is granted.

A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says three applications were made by Napoleon to Francis Joseph, before the dogged obstinacy of the Austrians would grant an Armistice.

These overtures were made direct for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals.

The same writer says the Pope had been burnt in effigy at Milan, and that very unfriendly feelings exist between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel.

A letter from Rome, dated the 8th, says the Pope had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, announcing his determination to demand an armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

The very latest reported from Paris on Friday, was that great agitation prevailed at Milan, and that great troubles had also arisen in Venetia. That Florence was much disturbed, and that the Parisian population were highly indignant at the failure of Napoleon to fulfil his oft repeated and solemn promises to Italy.

It was rumored that Garibaldi was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered very doubtful if he would *lay down* his arms.

The Belligerent Sovereigns.—The Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienna on the morning of the 14th. His order of the day, published at Verona the 12th, says that Austria commenced the war for the maintenance of her sacred treaties, relying on the devotedness of her people, the bravery of her army, and on her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria yields to an unfavorable political situation. The Emperor cordially thanks the people as well as the army who have again shown that their Sovereign may confidently rely on their devotedness if any new struggles should arise.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a proclamation by the Emperor announcing to the soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the following effect:

"The principal aim of the war is attained, and Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but she will, nevertheless, be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remained inactive, or which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to accuse should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France.

A grateful country will there receive with transports those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino, who in two months have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war. Be proud then of your success—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation as long as she shall have a heart to comprehend noble causes and men like you to defend them. NAPOLEON.

Valleggio, July 12, 1859.

The Moniteur of Tuesday contains the following:

The Augsburg Gazette alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hope which could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy: "Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, and we arrived in a few days after victory upon victory at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice, followed by preliminaries of peace, assure the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire many times expressed, you will henceforth form with an ancient State, one single and free family. I take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established on a solid and imperishable basis, he will procure happiness for a new country which Heaven has intrusted to his Government."

News from Milan of the 18th states that the King of Sardinia arrived there in the evening amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presented himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations "*Vive il re.*"

England.—The House of Commons had passed to a second reading the bill abolishing Church rates, by a vote of 263 to 193.

Both houses had discussed the Treaty of Peace. In the Commons, Lord John Russell said nothing could be known of the details of the treaty until Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 18th.

Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable fleets at Cherbourg and Brest.

Lord Russell replied that France had made no extraordinary preparations, and therefore England had demanded no explanations.

Novel Wedding.—On the 6th inst., in Kankakee township of Jasper county, Ind., a strange wedding took place between a Mr. Wm. Haskins and Mrs. Anna Mead. The bridegroom was seventy years old, and the bride was verging closely on the same delightful period of restored juvenility. But this is not the strangest part of the story. They had been man and wife twenty-seven years before, and were then the parents of five children! At that time they separated, the husband marrying another wife, and the wife marrying a Mr. Mead. Each losing the second hand partner, again met as widower and widow, and were married as above stated.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Opinions have been delivered since our last as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Harry v. Graham, from Cleaveland, judgment of nonsuit reversed and judgment for plaintiff; in McCoy v. Justice of Harnett, no error, *procedendo* ordered.

By BATTLE, J. In State *ex rel.* Chairman of Common Schools v. Daniel, from Johnston, affirming the judgment; in Wallace v. Boyd, in equity, from Beaufort, decree for plaintiff.

By RUFFIN, J. In Morrison v. McNeill, from Moore, judgment reversed and *venire de novo* is; Montgomery v. Wilmington Railroad, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment; in McArthur v. McLeod, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment; in Eborn v. Waldo, from Martin, reversed and *procedendo* ordered; in Osborn v. Tooner, from Guilford, reversed and *procedendo*; in Gray v. Davenport, from Ashe, affirming the judgment; in Smith v. Reid, from Rowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*; in Swain v. Spruill, in equity, from Washington; in Wynne v. Simmons, in equity, from Chowan, dismissing the bill with costs; in Hinton v. Odenheimer, in equity, from Wayne, declaring the order erroneous; in Davis v. Hall, in equity, from Craven, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed; in McNeely v. Steele, in equity, from Iredell, dismissing the bill; in Burnett v. Thompson, Petition, &c., Petitioner upon entering into bonds for double the recovery is entitled to his writ; in Hilliard v. Wilmington Railroad, from Nash, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant; in State v. Neville, from Halifax, declaring there is no error; in Fairbaim v. Fisher, in equity, from Craven, reversed.—*Ral. Standard.*

Foreign Interference in the Fifth and Sixth Districts.—Since our last, we have received information from various parts of the 5th and 6th districts which places the election of Messrs. Leach and Gilmer beyond all doubt. These calculations, however, are based upon the assumption that the Whigs will do their duty, and we assure our friends that to ensure success in these districts, it will be necessary for every Whig to be at his post, and that every vote be polled. * * * There is no doubt that large sums of money have been sent into these districts from abroad to corrupt and control the ballot box. We have just been shown a letter from Washington City, dated July 18, stating that over two thousand dollars had been sent into this district to defeat Mr. Gilmer. This information is from a source which is reliable. Who is the recipient of this large amount of money we do not know.

That large sums of money have also been sent into the sixth district to defeat General Leach there is no doubt. We call upon the Whigs and Conservatives of these districts to say whether they will sit with folded arms and permit their rights and privileges to be thus invaded, and the freedom of the ballot box to be thus controlled by foreign emissaries and foreign gold? Will not every whig feel the necessity of waking up and by their voice, as heard through the ballot box, indignantly denounce those who would thus insidiously endeavor to corrupt the morals of our people, and deprive them of their best and dearest rights and privileges? Let the good Whigs of these two districts determine that Messrs. Gilmer and Leach must and shall be elected, and nothing will be easier to accomplish.

Greens. Patriot.

Encouraging.—A friend writing to us from Ashe says that Leach will gain at least one hundred votes in that County. In Yadkin, Davie, Iredell and Alexander, he will gain largely. A friend, writing from Chatham, says all right down here for Gilmer; others from Randolph, Moore, and Montgomery say the same thing. Gilmer's majority in Randolph will not be less than 1000. The Whigs of old Guilford are coming up in fine style,—they have a big rally at Mebane's Store on the 28th inst., and will have another at Monticello on the 2nd day of August.—*Ib.*

A New Article of Commerce.—We learn from Mr. John T. West, Agent of the N. C. R. R. at this place, that on the 22d inst., eleven boxes (4,000 pounds) of *dried blackberries* passed over that Road from Lexington, in this State, for New York City. What next? Maj. Wilder, President of the R. & G. Road, informs us that large quantities of *black walnuts* were shipped from this State to New York last fall.—*Ral. Standard.*

The New Bank.—The new Bank has gone into partial operation. The President has gone North to make arrangements for the new notes, the books &c. A committee has been appointed to determine on the propriety of erecting a new banking house.

Ral. Cor. Green. Times

The University of the South.—We are happy, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, to learn that some $340,000 of the required $500,000 have already been obtained for the commencement of this great enterprise. This amount is almost daily increasing, and there is every reason to warrant the assurance that within a very few months, if not weeks, the entire sum will be made up. This $340,000 has been subscribed by some fifty or sixty individuals, in sums of from $1,000 to $40,000. Several gentlemen in Louisiana and in other States have signified their intention, we understand, over and above their liberal subscriptions, to provide the necessary funds for the endowment of professorships, when the proper time for arranging the working of the institution shall have arrived.

Mr. Sickles.—It is stated that a large body of the constituents of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, offended at his recent course in a matter well known to the public, have drawn up a petition, to be signed only by his former political friends and associates, requesting him, in the most pointed terms, to resign his seat as member of Congress. It is also stated that the memorial in question has received nearly fourteen hundred signatures. How far either of these rumors is true we are not prepared, in the absence of authentic information, positively to assert. It is true, however, that in the Eighth Ward a movement is on foot among his late personal sympathizers, to hold a public meeting at which to make the request openly.

N. Y. Times.

Immense Swindling Affair.—The fourteen million loan of the Grand Duchy of Baden, connected with the lottery enterprise, of which the Rothschilds were pretended to be the European agents, has proved to be an immense swindling affair. Constantine, Fellnex & Co., the New York agents, have decamped. They had been operating largely in the South.

A Prose Version of Young America.—A plain old gentleman went with his team to bring home his two sons, two young sprigs, who were soon expected to graduate. While returning they stopped at a hotel in one of our country towns for dinner. The landlord, struck with the dashing appearance of the young gentlemen, made himself very officious, while he took the old man, from his homespun appearance, to be nothing but a driver, and asked them if they wished the driver to sit at the table with them. "Well Dick," said the younger aside to his brother, "as he is our father, and it's his team, and he will bear the expense, I think we had better let him eat with us." "Yes, I think so, too, under the circumstances," he replied; "landlord, give him a place at the table."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1859.

THE MAILS.—We regret to hear that the mail to High Point but seldom arrives at that place in time for the connection with the mail trains. This is annoying to us, for we have been sending many papers by that route, so as to supply our subscribers earlier than by the Raleigh route, as would be done if the contractor did his duty. It is unfortunate, we suppose, that the contractor lives in Salisbury, and therefore has not a personal supervision of any part of his line.

EDUCATION.—Schools in North Carolina seem to be numberless. Our exchanges are full of their advertisements, and our own columns contain not a few. We think we have noticed more than a score of them in the last six or eight weeks. These have disappeared from the Observer, but there has been a gradual accumulation of others, and in to-day's issue we note advertisements of

The Fayetteville Female High School.
Miss Tillinghast's School on Haymount.
N. C. College, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus.
Methodist Prot. College, Jamestown, Guilford.
Robeson Academy, near Floral College.
Mt. Olivet School, Randolph.
Richmond Academy, Montpelier, Richmond.
Glen Anna Female Seminary, Thomasville.
Ewing's Spring Academy, Montgomery.
Female Normal School, High Point.
Laurinburgh High School, Richmond.
Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensboro'.

REV. DR. HAWKS.—The New York correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

"You will see that the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of this city, has been elected *Professor of History* in the University of North Carolina. However flattering this mark of confidence and respect for him and his superior abilities may be on behalf of his native State, it is believed by influential members of his congregation here, that the doctor will feel himself constrained to decline it."

The Raleigh correspondent of the Petersburg Express says,—

"There is great anxiety felt that he should accept the appointment. It will afford him such a fine opportunity to prosecute his History of North Carolina—which, as far as completed, has already added much to his reputation and to the cause of American historical literature. What a rich treat it would be to the young men of the University—aye, to the old men of the country at large even, to hear a course of lectures on History from Dr. Hawks! The Alumni of the University, which has sent out so many able men to honor the nation, may well be proud of the action of the Trustees in the election of such a man to such an important professorship."

GOV. MOREHEAD.—A gentleman residing in a distant county—(himself occupying a high position)—has favored us with a sketch of Gov. Morehead's improvements at Leaksville, which we have often heard of as models of that kind of establishments. He has been naturally led on to speak of the various enterprises, and the wonderful physical and intellectual powers, of one who has done more than any man, living or dead, to improve the State, in its various interests. We gladly let our correspondent speak through our columns, for we, too, venerate such a character, and wish that it had more imitators, even at a respectable distance, for not all men have the gifts necessary to the performance of the herculean labors of John M. Morehead.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The last Raleigh Standard has a queer article about "the Observer's queer Developments," in relation to the proceedings at the late meeting of the Stockholders in the N. C. Railroad. "The Observer's queer developments" consist in certain statements made by the Greensboro' Patriot, and duly credited by the Observer to the Patriot, whose editors were on the ground and knew of what they wrote—two essential elements of "developments," in which the editors of the Standard and of the Observer were deficient. And we must be permitted to say that we see nothing in the Standard at all disproving the Patriot's statements. When the Standard denies them, we have no doubt the Patriot will be able to take care of itself. It usually is.

The Standard devotes a paragraph of its long article to a statement made in the Observer as to the politics of the Directors elected by the stockholders. It denies that two of them are Whigs and two Democrats; says that three are Whigs and one a Democrat; and that though it would have been "magnanimous" in the stockholders to have divided the honors equally, it was not "magnanimous" to take three for one. Perhaps not. But if the Whig stockholders, who subscribed at least seven-eighths of the stock, showed a want of magnanimity in taking three for one, how much magnanimity was exhibited by the Democracy who, paying possibly half the taxes for the State's subscription to the road, turn out the only Whig Director in the State's appointment and take the whole eight for themselves? But the Standard is mistaken. The stockholders elected two Democrats and two Whigs, according to information on which we rely as to the politics of the four Directors.

To the following closing remarks of the Standard we must enter a decided dissent. We have not the materials at hand, without a long search over our files, to prove that the Standard is mistaken, but we are entirely satisfied that it is:—

"When the Whigs had power, a Democrat was seldom appointed to office. We can safely affirm that Gov. Ellis has already appointed more persons belonging to "the opposition" to office than were appointed from the Democratic party during the ten years of the administration of Governors Morehead, Graham, and Manly."

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—The Fayetteville Post Office has been removed to the front room of Mr. T. H. Tillinghast's Book Bindery, next door West of Mr. Lauder's Marble Yard.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—Wakulla is the name of a new office in Robeson County.

W. R. Bell, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at Warsaw, Duplin county, vice J. B. Southerland, Esq., resigned.

APPLES.—We are indebted to our young friend Jas. Evans, Jr., for a basket of fine apples.

THE PEACE.—We copy what little comes to us as yet which tends to throw light on the terms of the peace in Europe, and the manner of its reception by the various powers.

It is worthy of remark that Sardinia, on whose account the war was professedly undertaken, is so dissatisfied with the terms on which it has been closed, that Count Cavour, the able Minister of the King of Sardinia, had resigned because "those terms were unsatisfactory."

Also, that the English funds had fallen one per cent. because of a general mistrust in the sudden arrangement of the two Emperors.

And again, that there was dissatisfaction in Paris also—and "Paris is France"—at the terms of the treaty, so far as they are understood. The full bearing of the treaty, however, could not be understood till Napoleon reached Paris, where he was expected on the 18th July.

One of our exchanges contains "a curious chronicle of the last four days of the war." What is its source we know not, but it asserts that

1.—On the 2d of July Marshal Niel, who commanded the advanced posts of the French army, sent a special messenger to the Emperor's headquarters at Vallegio, stating that 300,000 Austrians were in line on the Adige, and that the head of their army—which had been two and a half miles distant from him since Solferino—was advancing towards him, and that he expected to be attacked on the morning (next) of the 3d of July. Before the messenger returned with Napoleon's reply Niel evacuated Villafranca and fell back on the main body of the French army. Half an hour after he left Villafranca the Austrians arrived and established themselves there. On the same day (3d) Napoleon ordered Marshal Vaillant to make a reconnoissance of the Austrian positions, which he did. The Marshal returned to Vallegio at night, and held an interview with the Emperor. The Austrians, however, made no attack, and the different divisions of both armies remained undisturbed.

2.—On the 4th of July Prince Napoleon telegraphed to Paris that he 'found 250,000 Austrians in line on the Adige,' and seemed to attach much importance to the fact.

3.—On the 4th of July the Prince Regent of Prussia signed the order for the Federal troops of Germany to march on the Rhine, and notified the commanders of the different corps of the fact from Berlin. The order to march was not issued, but held over for a few days.

4.—On the same day (4th of July) General Fleury, of the French army, arrived at Verona, the headquarters of the Emperor of Austria, and had a long interview with his Majesty. It was well ascertained there the same evening that it had reference to an armistice, which would be accepted.

5.—On the 5th of July Lord Lyndhurst made a most exciting speech in the House of Lords on the national defences of England, in which he alluded in a very pointed manner to the war attitude of France, both at home and in Italy, and the probability that Napoleon would be forced to attempt an invasion of England by his troops, flushed with triumph over the Austrians. As the Emperor has a full resume of such addresses always sent him by telegraph it is probable that Lord Lyndhurst's remarks reached him on the afternoon of July 6th.

6.—It was telegraphed from Berne to Vallegio on the 6th of July:—"All the Austrian troops have left Windschan, and are now concentrated on the Stelvio Pass, where a conflict is expected to-morrow" (7th).

7.—The Federal Diet of Germany met at Frankfort on-the-Main on the 7th July, when Austria proposed that the whole federal contingents should be mobilized, and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to assume the command in chief of it. [The Prince Regent, it is said, was most anxious for this honor, and if he got the command would soon issue his order to march.]

8.—On the 6th of July the Armistice was agreed on.

9.—It was formally signed on the 8th July.

10.—The Treaty of Peace was signed on the 11th July.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times furnishes that paper with a summary of the leading stipulations in a treaty just returned to the government by Hon. Robert McLane, U. S. Minister to Mexico. One of these is a clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of protectorate at the hands of the United States; in other words, to solemnize another treaty, in form one of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a protectorate whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such engagements. This is the first step to the Protectorate recommended by the President in his last annual message.

Another stipulation is for the entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinion and religious worship throughout the Republic.

POSTAL REVENUES.—28,826 accounts, from as many post offices, have been examined at the General Post Office, showing a total income from postages of $2,077,644 62 for the quarter ending March 31, 1859; being an increase of $146,586 83 over the corresponding quarter of 1858.

Let present rates of postage stand, and get rid of such wasteful routes as the overland mail, where each letter, paying three cents, costs three dollars to transport it, and the Department will become self-sustaining, or sufficiently near it to satisfy all persons.

THE WEALTHY PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a list of those who pay more than $500 of taxes to the corporation,—the tax rate being 1¼ per cent on the assessed value of real and personal estate. There are fifty-six persons paying more than $2,000 each; one hundred and eighteen paying more than $1,000 and less than $2,000; two hundred and sixty-five paying more than $500 and less than $1000. The largest amounts on the list are $20,200, $13,791, $12,051, and $8,199—the last sum paid by a lady.

PULLING THE WRONG TOOTH.—A lady in Massachusetts sued a physician for pulling a sound tooth, instead of a decayed one. She laid her damages at $20. But the magistrate gave judgment in favor of the defendant, who pleaded that the lady fainted and the instrument slipped on the wrong tooth.

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was brought before Justice Cole, of Albany, lately, and had a good deal to say about 'getting Justice.' 'Justice,' replied Cole, 'you can't get it here. This Court has no power to hang you.'

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE SUCCESSION.—A Pennsylvania paper, the Pittsburg Post, some days ago published an article in favor of Mr. Buchanan as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The reason urged in his favor was that to ensure success democratic dissensions must be healed, and that Mr. Buchanan was the only man in the country who could unite the party—[which his Administration had divided!] The Post's proposition, perhaps intended as a feeler, has met with no favor, and so on Friday last two authorised articles were published,—one at Washington the other at Harrisburg—declining for the President either a re-nomination or a re-election.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union of Friday was "authorized to emphatically declare that Mr. Buchanan is not a candidate for re-election, and would not consent, under any combination of circumstances, to become such."

The Washington Constitution of the same day has a long article from which we make these extracts:

"A recent article in the Pittsburg Post, bringing forward the name of the President for renomination and election as the only mode of quieting distractions in the democratic party, is the subject of much comment by the press of all parties. We refer to the subject with a view, if possible, of putting at rest all such speculations. There is no point upon which Mr. Buchanan has expressed his determination more freely and unreservedly than his fixed purpose under no circumstances to be a candidate for re-election to the presidency; and we are satisfied that there is none upon which his mind is more unalterably made up." * * *

"Thus has Mr. Buchanan availed himself of every opportunity—both public and private—to announce and reiterate to the country his fixed and irrevocable purpose to retire from public life at the end of his present presidential term; and we feel fully authorized to declare that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate for re-election. Whatever course the "opposition" press may see proper to pursue hereafter on this subject, we trust that our democratic cotemporaries will, in justice to the known wishes and repeated announcements of the President, unite with us in discouraging for the future all speculations on the subject."

A MISSING MINISTER.—The N. Y. Express says,—

"The whereabout of the unfortunate American Minister, Mr. Lamar, who has been cruising in Costa Rica, is somewhat uncertain, but the last we heard of him was in Panama, *en route* for the United States, with a lot of macaws, parrots, and paroquets. Long live the General, and the parrots and paroquets! the only trophies of his diplomacy."

Our diplomats who thus "leave their country for their country's good," appear to have a laudable desire to bring back with them something indigenous in the country to which they were sent. We once had a Consul from the mountains of North Carolina to some out of the way place, whose fancy did not jump to such small things as parrots, but led him to make a large importation of jack asses. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* It was said of him, more wittily than truly, we suppose, that he carried out one ass [meaning himself] and brought back a whole cargo of them.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—We copied some weeks ago from a Northern paper an account of some flour and grain speculations in Utah, in which the name of the Secretary of War was used very freely and not very creditably to him. The Utah correspondent of the New York Times furnishes it with an account of another operation of the same kind about to come off at the time of his writing from Camp Floyd, June 29, 1859.

According to this writer, Deputy Quartermaster-General Geo. H. Crossman has been ordered by the Secretary of War to sell at Camp Floyd, U. T., on twenty days' notice, 3,000 mules, 500 wagons and 500 sets of (six-mule team) harness. No one in the territory, the writer says, has money enough to buy these articles, and it would require at least forty days to bring capitalists from Missouri or California. A purchaser, therefore, has been provided. A Mr. B. Holliday (the same person concerned in the flour operations) was sent out at Government expense some time ago and "brought with him the money to buy the mules a considerable length of time before the order was issued for the sale. It is extremely probable that Mr. H. & Co. will obtain these mules for about $50 per head, when the Government paid for them last year and year before an average of $175 per head; and if a movement of the army should occur, they must be bought back at any price. The Secretary does not leave animals enough in the Department to perform the ordinary garrison and detached duty. All the mules which are to be sold are very fat and of a superior quality.

"The General Commanding and the Quartermaster-General deplore the great loss which will befall the Government by these transactions, but the order of the Secretary of War is peremptory and final as far as they are concerned, and nothing remains as a remedy except an appeal to public opinion."

MARRIED,

In Murfreesborough, on Monday, 25th July, by Rev. Prof. Riddick, Mr. GEORGE L. JOHNSON, of Fayetteville, to Miss MOLLIE A. HATCHELL, of Murfreesborough.

DIED,

In Marion, McDowell county, on the 22d July, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of James and Mary J. O'Hanlon, aged 10 months.

Carolinian please copy.

At his father's residence, in Sampson county, on Sunday morning, July 24, of consumption, CURTIS LEE. He was born March 15, 1830: Age 29 years, 3 mos. and 9 days. He had successfully devoted himself to science, and was a young man of great promise.

"Oh, what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science's self destroy'd her favorite son.
Yes! she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds, but Death has reap'd the fruit."

COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 29—Steamer Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for G Brandt, A A McKethan, D Anderson, P Taylor, J C Stedman & Co, Worth & Utley, G McNeill, T J Clegg.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Str Southerner, with goods for Geo McNeill, G W Williams & Co, J R McDuffie, A McRimmon, A Johnson, Jr, Pemberton & Sloan.

Lutterloh's Line. July 30 and August 1, Strs Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and Goods for J Buie, J Shaw, T S Lutterloh, Page & Surles, Sinclair & Pearce, O S Baldwin & Co, S T Hawley & Son, Rev Geo McNeill, A Holmes, Jr, Walton & Barry, S W Tillinghast & Co, H & E J Lilly, Beaver Creek Co. E J Lilly, S J Hinsdale, J C Poe, W C Troy, G W Williams & Co, E F Moore, Worth & Utley, Waterhouse & Bowes, J F Foulkes, J H Hall, W N Tillinghast, D McCallum, 2 Box cars and 133 bars iron R R Co, and 542 Pipes for Gas Works.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Two steamers have arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th inst.—the Ocean Queen off Cape Race and the Anglo Saxon at Halifax on Friday last. Very few items of interest are reported as yet; some telegraph difficulties have made the reports very meagre all this season.

As to the Peace, it is stated that both the French and Austrian Emperors are convinced that the bases of the treaty of peace were hastily made and in many respects impracticable. They ignore the intervention of neutrals in consummating the treaty. Some leading English journals, including the London Post, attack the treaty. Tuscany, Modena and Parma are all highly dissatisfied with the treaty. At Turin great exasperation and dejection are displayed on the same account. Napoleon was coldly received there.

A French corps of fifty thousand is to remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country. The Austrian army retain their position.

A new Sardinian Ministry has been formed. Marshal Marmora is Minister of War and President of Council.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales of the past three days 17,000 bales; all qualities declined ⅛ to ¼d, the market closing very dull; Middling Orleans 7 3-16d, Middling Uplands 6⅞ to 7d; holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Breadstuffs very dull. Rosin dull at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 3d. to 35s. 6d.

The Europa's mails, received at New York on Thursday night, furnish some additional particulars as to the Peace.

MILAN, July 14.—The Emperor of the French entered this city amid the acclamations of the populace. The King of Sardinia will accompany the Emperor as far as Susa on his return to France.

TURIN, July 15.—King Victor Emanuel and the Emperor Louis Napoleon arrived here at 5½ P. M. amid the acclamations of the populace; and to-day a great banquet will be given at Court.

PARIS, July 15.—The letters and telegraphic messages which have reached Paris from all the great towns of France are unanimous in stating that the dispatch announcing the conclusion of peace was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The first moment of surprise over, the explosion of public joy knew no bounds. In all the great towns all business was put an end to, and at night brilliant illuminations took place.

Just before the Europa left, despatches from Paris announced a reaction at the Bourse from the buoyancy previously occasioned by the news of peace. A corresponding feeling of distrust was apparent in London; and to this feeling the Times Money Article of Friday gives brief but significant utterance when it says: "Consols opened this morning at 95⅛ to ⅜, or more than one per cent. below the highest point touched yesterday. From this they recovered, in consequence of a rather large purchase, to 95⅝; but the receipt of lower prices from the Paris Bourse then occasioned a new relapse, and the latest operations were again at 95½. The feeling that all confidence in the permanent repose of Europe must now be abandoned, and that it will merely depend upon unforeseen casualties whether three months or three years will intervene before the commencement of a new struggle, increases in every direction."

LEAVENWORTH, July 29.

The Kansas Convention.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow. The Constitution is radically anti-slavery. The indications are that the ratification of the Constitution will be vigorously resisted by the Democrats, who failed in all their principal measures, such as the annexation of the Platte District, the exclusion of free negroes, the prohibition of bank issues, the preservation of the present western boundary, which includes the gold regions, &c. &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.

First New Cotton.—The first new cotton of the season was received to-day from Southern Texas, being about one week behind that received last year.

Discovery of Golden Images, Gods, &c., in Indian Tombs.—Much excitement has been occasioned at Panama and on the Isthmus by the accidental opening of Indian graves in the Chiriqui district, and the discovery of large quantities of golden images, gods, &c. As there are supposed to be many thousands of these graves, equally wealthy, many hundreds of persons had gone thither, and already many thousands of dollars worth had been taken out and sent to Panama.

The Panama Star publishes a letter from the grave diggings, stating that over a thousand persons are working in the district of Boqueron at the places called Mamudo and Bugalita in opening the "Huacos" (Indian graves) there, and it is calculated that at least nine arrobas, (225 lbs.) of fine gold of the best *lei* and *tumbaga* have been extracted.

Another letter in the same paper says: "I saw $10,000 worth in the hands of one man alone, and there are others who have still more. There are millions of these graves all over the country in this province, and also throughout Central America, enough to employ thousands of men for many years. It is only three weeks since the diggins commenced, and the amount of wrought gold discovered is enormous.

The letter goes on to say that agriculture is quite deserted, and that provisions, liquors, clothing and tools would find a good market.

The Star says: "We saw yesterday (July 13th) some twenty pounds of gold images, idols, &c., recently taken from an Indian "huaco," (burying place,) near David, in this State, and brought here for sale. It is reported that the company engaged in this speculation have taken $80,000 worth from this same "huaco." Among the lot we saw some curiously wrought aligators, similar to those found in the Indian burying places in Peru and Mexico. No doubt large quantities of manufactured gold lies buried all through North and South America in these Indian huacos. *In all the wars between different tribes, no enemy was ever guilty of disturbing the resting places of the dead."*

WANTED.

AN industrious, sober man, to take charge of the Steward's Department of the Fayetteville Hotel, (one of some experience would be preferred, but not very important.) To such a man, fair wages and a permanent situation can be given.

T. WADDILL.
August 1, 1859 36-3t

New Goshen Butter.

15 KEGS—a choice article. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Aug. 1 3613t

New Book.

EXAMINATION of Rev. L. Rosser on Open Communion, by R. McDaniel, a Layman. Can be had at this Office.
July 30 36-2t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.
July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 1.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	13 a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11¾ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10¾ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 87½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	a 6 25	SUGARS—	
Scratched	a 6 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	38 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—begins to arrive more freely and meets with ready sale at quotations. Lower grades are very scarce.

Spirits Turpentine—we note a decline of half cent on the gallon.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 30, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 85. Spirits 41. Rosin, Common 1 25. Corn 80 to 85. Hay, Northern 67½—90 days. No other transactions.

During the week, about 1800 bbls. Turpentine as above. Spirits, about 3,000 bbls. at 40½ to 41. Rosin, 1250 bbls. Common at 1 30 and 1 25. Corn, about 7000 bushels at 80 to $1. Flour, one or two small lots at 6 75 for Super—dull. Bacon, N. C. Hams 14. Cotton, 40 bales middling at 11¾. Hay as above. No other transactions.

At New York, Flour advanced 10 to 15 cts.; Southern 5 40 to 5 70. Wheat advanced; red 1 25 to 1 30, white 1 30 to 1 42. Corn very dull at 76 to 86. Spirits dull at 45 to 46. Rosin, dull at 1 75 for Common. Cotton quiet, with sales of 500 bales on Thursday; firm on Friday, with sales of 3000 bales; middling uplands 12¼.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NINTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, under the following corps of Instructors:

THOMAS C. HOOPER, Principal.
Misses BELLA LEETE, LOUISA NORWOOD, Assistants in Literary Department.
F. J. HAHR, Professor of Music, French and Painting.
Miss SARAH A. LILLY, Assistant Music Teacher.
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Teacher in Preparatory Department.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Six, Eight and Ten Dollars. Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at usual rates.

Aug. 1, 1859. 36*4t
Presbyterian and Weekly Carolinian copy.

☞ A Meeting of the Trustees and Stockholders will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SO. CA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS Institution will commence on the Second Monday in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy	J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Physiology	JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Surgery	J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Institutes and Practice	E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Materia Medica	HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics	THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry	C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator and Adj't. Prof. of Anatomy	FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy	SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES

Are delivered twice a week at the Marine and Roper Hospitals by the Physicians and Surgeon of the Institution, and the Faculty Ward in the Roper Hospital by the Professor of Surgery.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened early in October under the direction of the Demonstrators and Lectures delivered.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.
July 18. 36*4t

Just Received,

A FRESH supply of
GOSHEN BUTTER, WHITE LEAF LARD,
DRIED BEEF, BEEF TONGUES,
PICKLED BEEF, MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
PICKLED SALMON, PINE-APPLE CHEESE,
E. D. CHEESE.

Also, a lot of fine TURNIP SEED. For sale at the Family Grocery by D. ANDERSON.
Aug. 1 36-1wi

Pure Clarified Cider Vinegar.

FOR sale by
D. ANDERSON.
Aug. 1 36tlw

HOOP SKIRTS.

AN assortment of the above article, of good quality and at low prices, just received.

Also on hand, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, &c.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED, and filled with care.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Aug. 1 36*2

Fayetteville Gas Works.—Laborers Wanted.

WANTED, by August 15th, to work on the streets of Fayetteville,

Forty or Fifty Laborers,

to whom we will pay $1 per day.

In our absence apply to Mr. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.
Fayetteville, July 28, 1859. 35-

Daily Expected and for Sale.

DIRECT IMPORTATION! Per Brig Mary McRae from Rio Janeiro,

2000 *Bags Coffee.*

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, July 27 35-2w

DANIEL D. ORRELL,

(Late Bridge & Orrell,)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Band-Boxes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, &c.

No. 18 Courtlandt Street, New York.

(Store formerly occupied by Nelson & Co.)
July 16 32ilm

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ilypd

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1859, upon the Petition of the heirs at law of Alexander Black, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, a TRACT OF LAND, 250 ACRES, situated on the South side of Big Rockfish, one mile below the Southern Plank Road, known as Black's Bridge.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell another TRACT OF LAND, containing about 200 ACRES, situated on Little Rockfish, near the Centre Plank Road and Gilbert Shaw's, known as the Cowpen, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander McNeill.

Both the above Tracts are very valuable Turpentine land, the trees never having been boxed or the timber cut off.

Terms of sale—$50 cash; balance six months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

For further information as to location, description, &c., apply to Hector McNeill, Shff.

W. A. HUSKE, Clk. & Master.
July 25, 1859. 36*ts

JOHN H. PERKINS. WM. E. READ.

GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ.

50 WARREN and 120 CHAMBERS STS.,
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.,

Have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all First Class Purchasers—by the Case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of Goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, July 28. 36-pd6*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me as Guardian of the Heirs of Charles McAlister, dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward and pay up, and save costs.

CHARLES COLVIN.
Fayetteville, July 30 36-1m

Take Notice!

THIS is the last call that I shall make to those indebted to me: If not paid by the 10th August, I shall give them to an officer for collection. Those that I have dunned from time to time, and never paid, need not expect any indulgence—for I'll put them through.

This notice is intended for those whose notes and accounts have been standing over 60 days.

M. FAULK.
July 29 36tA10
Presbyterian copy.

Miss R. N. Tillinghast will resume her SCHOOL on the first Monday in September.
July 27. 35-3t

To Cuba and Back, by Dana;

"Love Me Little, Love Me Long;
Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life;
The War in Europe, with Maps; Tom Burke, by Lever;
Harry Lorrequer, by Lever; Davenport Dunn, complete;
Bothwell, by Aytoun; Carpet Bag of Fun;
Irving's Washington, vol. 6th, in cloth and sheep;
Revival Sermons, by Rev. Dan'l Baker, D. D.;
Peep of Day; Line upon Line: Precept upon Precept;
Clarke's Commentary; Scott's Commentary;
School Books, &c., &c.

Further supplies just received.

July 25 E. J. HALE & SON.

Turnip Seed.

S. J. HINSDALE has received a large supply of FRESH AND GENUINE TURNIP SEED, which were raised this year by D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, consisting of the following varieties, viz:

"White Flat Dutch," "Large Norfolk,"
"Red Top," "Large White Globe,"
"Hanover."

July 18 S. J. HINSDALE.

Ruta Baga Seed.

FOR sale by
July 25 S. J. HINSDALE.

Turnip Seed!

FLAT Dutch; English Norfolk;
Red Top Strap Leaf;
Ruta Baga; Hanover;
Large White Globe.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

TEAS.

OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
OOLONG,
and YOUNG HYSON.

All of first quality. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.

White Lead.

LINSEED OIL;
WHITE ZINC.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;

Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA;

Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.

Just received and on hand at

THE CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30 27tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks,
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.

The forks of all the above are steel, and some have only *two* prongs.

These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.

It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand,*

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-16m

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.
June 13 22i3m

D. W BOWMAN.] [E. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

North Carolina College.

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of Study inferior to none in our State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of the country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The exercises will open on the 28th of Sept'r next, and continue without intermission, except an examination and literary contest during the week including the 22d of Feb'y.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, (which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes,) for board, tuition, room-rent, washing, fuel, &c., for the year, $107 00
In the College Department, do. do. 115 00

☞ ONE-HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

For farther particulars address, for Circular,
Col. JOHN SHINPOCH, Sec. of Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE,
Pres't N. C. C. Ho.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 28, 1859. 4

ROBESON ACADEMY

D. McNEILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will open on the 8th of August.

This Institution is pleasantly located eight miles South of Floral College, in the centre of a healthy, moral and intelligent vicinity, and possesses advantages which have secured for it a large measure of popular favor.

Tuition $8, $10, and $12,—according to advancement. Board can be had at from $5 to $6 per month.

July 21 34-2t*

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE.

JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first session of this Institution, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence on Thursday the 14th of July.

The most competent Teachers will be employed in every department, and the course of instruction will be thorough and complete, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best female schools.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

One-half payable on the entrance of the student, and the other at the close of the session, are as follows:—

Board, including fuel and washing, $37 50
Collegiate course, 15 00
Primary department, 10 00

Music, Languages and Ornamentals at the usual rates. For further information apply to the President,

W. C. LIPSCOMB, Jr.

July 1, 1859 28*-6t

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fifth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 1st of August, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, 12 50 and $15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice. For further information address JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Principal,
Brower's Mills, Randolph co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for four sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

S. RICHARDSON, JOHN SPINKS,
D. B. TEACH, HARDY BROWN,
E. H. PHILLIPS, ALFRED BROWER,
M. A. SUGG, Trustees.

July 6. 30*4tpd

The Door is Open!

THE next Session of the School at Richmond Academy will be commenced on Monday, the 18th July, under the supervision of John M. Johnson.

The health of the place, the morality and general intelligence of the people, and the advantages of the School in various respects, are too well known to need further publicity.

Tuition, according to grade, is $8, $10, $12 per session. Good Board can be had near by, or at a distance from the Academy, at $7 per month.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

July 4. 30*4t

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence on the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights $6 per month. English course $5 to $15. Music on Piano and Guitar $20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, $5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete

For further particulars and Catalogues address
J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees.

June 17, 1859. 24*9t

Ewing's Spring Academy.

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the Third Monday in July.

Tuition $6 50, $9 and $12 per session of five months. Board in good families at $6 per month. For further particulars address the Principal.

T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., July 11 32*3t
Presbyterian 3 times.

New Volumes, July 1859.

The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

July 1 28*7tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity.—Original Bill.

C. W. Wooley, Adm'r, vs. Colin McRae and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, and Francis Kelly, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Francis Kelly, Wm. McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Troy, July 8th, 1859.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

30*6w]

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,

AT RICHMOND,

SESSION OF 1859—60.

THE next regular Course of Lectures will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

Ch. Bell Gibson, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, &c.
David H. Tucker, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Beverly R. Wellford, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
Levin S. Joynes, M. D.,
Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
James H. Conway, M. D.,
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
James B. McCaw, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Marion Howard, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical Instruction in the Infirmary attached to the College, which is also the Marine Hospital for the port of Richmond. A great variety of medical and surgical cases may be seen in its wards, and numerous surgical operations are performed before the class. The Richmond Almshouse is also open to students.

The facilities for Dissection are unusually great,—MATERIAL being abundant and cheap.

Through the liberality of Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of North Carolina, the Faculty are enabled to offer a PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best Essay presented by any member of the graduating class.

FEES:

To each Professor, $15
Dissection, 10
Matriculation, 5
Graduation, 25

Good board may be obtained in the city at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 per week.

For further information apply to
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 6, 1859. 29-a10d

Female Normal School.

High Point, N. C. Rail Road, 15 Miles West of Greensborough.

REV. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL,

With efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it, for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st MONDAY IN AUGUST. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $40 to $55 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50; French $5; Ornamentals very low. BOARD AND HALF THE TUITION REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

☞ 30 YOUNG LADIES will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.

☞ WANTED: Situations for Southern Female Teachers. For full information address

REV. W. I. LANGDON,
Proprietor.

July 8 30-10tpd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Nineteenth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 3d of August, 1859.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The BUILDINGS are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per session of five months, $60 00
Tuition in the regular classes, 20 00

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensborough, N. C.

June 3 20-2mpd

North Carolina Readers.

NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

NUMBER 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Reader of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. Between this time and the 15th October 1859 I wish to purchase 40 to 50 young negroes for the Alabama market.

EVERETT PETERSON.

July 18, 1859. 31-4m

200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO

March 14 96

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCT. 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand

PIANOS,

Equal to those for which he received the *Prize Medal in London*, in 1851. He has received during the last fifteen years more *Medals* than any other maker from the Franklin Institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

July 18. 32-9tpd

W. TILLER,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS,

TOYS, BEADS, and CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.

W. TILLER.

No. 24 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

July 18. 32-2mpd

Trustee's Notice.

ALL persons having debts due against William R. McKenzie must present them to me at my Store in the town of Clinton, on or before Thursday the 11th of August next. Having been appointed Trustee by said McKenzie, for the benefit of his creditors, I will on the aforesaid day, make a final arrangement of said debts, so far as there are funds in my hands so to do, and according to the provisions of the Trust to me executed.

T. M. LEE, Trustee.

June 17, 1859 24tA11

$125 Reward.

I WILL pay $25 reward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get him again, of my boy REUBEN, who ranaway on the 31st May last. Reuben is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark color, will weigh 150 to 165 lbs., small eyes, very thick lips, and has a small scar on the back of one of his hands, near the root of the thumb. And I will pay a further reward of $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said boy or seducing him from home.

JAS. C. McEACHIN.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., June 16 [24tf

A VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, known as the SHAW PLANTATION, situated on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Harnett, and distant from Toomer (the present County Seat) two miles, and contains 747 Acres.

It embraces an extensive body of very rich River Bottom Land, not surpassed in this section of the State for depth and fertility of soil; and in view of quality of soil, eligibility of location, the society in its vicinity, Schools, Churches, &c., an opportunity is here presented of securing a Farm containing advantages rarely to be met with.

The land lies well, and is susceptible of making one of the most valuable and productive farms in the State. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton, and abounds with a large quantity of Oak, Ash and other Timber, besides Pine Timber for Saw Logs.

The form of the tract renders it susceptible of division into two tracts or parcels, for Farms.

It has a stream running nearly through the centre, fed by never-failing springs, on which is a desirable situation for an overshot mill, with a good dam already built.

There are on the tract about 150 acres cleared and in cultivation.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above lands to those desirous to purchase. Look and you will be pleased. In my judgment, such a body of land cannot be exhibited in Harnett or any of the adjoining Counties.

If not sold privately, it will be exposed to public sale on Monday of the Superior Court in this County, which I think will be the Second Monday in August next.

Terms will be made easy, and more particularly made known on the day of sale.

H. M. TURNER.

June 21. 26-ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE,

In the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me, on the 15th July, 1854, by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company, and of record in the Register's office of the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will, as Trustee in said deed, offer for sale, for cash, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on **Tuesday the 2d day of August, 1859,** that

Valuable Mining Property

in Guilford county, ten miles South of Greensborough, known as the North Carolina Copper Mine, containing 100 Acres, more or less, together with all the

Machinery, Engines, Pumps, Mining Tools and Materials

thereunto belonging or appertaining, and all the other property of every kind and description, belonging to the said Copper Company.

Possession will be given upon the consummation of the sale. JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro', N. C., May 21, 1859 17ts

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

State Bonds for Sale.

STATE Coupon Bonds, (Coupons payable in New York, on the 1st April and 1st October,) in quantities to suit. Apply at the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank. A. McLEAN.

June 1 19tf

TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the office of Thos. C. Fuller, Esq., every day (Sunday excepted) from 11 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M., ready to receive the Tax List for this district.

Commencing on Monday the 11th inst., and closing Wednesday August 3rd.

Have your list prepared and save time for yourself and me.

R. M. ORRELL.

July 6. 29-1m

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and, that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions, when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of our organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the promptest, surest, and, what is practice of more than twenty years, is the occasional use of the wherewith to counteract the disease to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is tried with Liver Complaint but to try a bottle, and at last friend, any person troubled with any of its forms, plaint, to be sure of its forms, conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid matter from place a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—

LIVER INVIGORATOR

effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle in system the effects of medicine needed to throw out of the system after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all and lowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures **Summer and Infant Complaints** caused by **Worms** in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious** type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even *the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Installed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

Cantwell's N. Carolina Justice.

Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note made by me to Wm. Jenkins, for One Hundred and Ninety Dollars, for which I have not received full value, and I am determined not to pay it.

ARCH'D ODUM.

St. Paul's, July 16, 1858 32-*8tpd

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
80 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Dos. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS,

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., April 9, 1859. 6*tf

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

Willis's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of BLOCKER, HAWLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. D. Love & Son are authorized to attend to the unsettled business.

J. C. BLOCKER. J. HAWLEY. T. D. LOVE, Jr.

July 16, 1859. 32*3tpd

Willis's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C.

T. D. LOVE & SON (successors to B., H. & Co.) have this day formed a Copartnership under the above name, to continue the usual business at Willis's Creek.

T. D. LOVE, Sr. T. D. LOVE, Jr.

July 16, 1859.

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.

April 29 10-*

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.

Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary $30 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO,
Boston, Mass.

June 22. 26*9t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh, Adm'r of Charles Lutterloh, To the Court.—Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN THIS CASE, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh and Frederick Lutterloh, distributees of Charles Lutterloh, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Edward J. and Frederick Lutterloh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a decree had for the sale of the Real Estate recited in said Petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1859.

32*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of [illegible] unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of our instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufactured. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, and beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few:—In Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Grist, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Miss Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument is the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, [illegible] have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUM whenever brought in competition with others.

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLY,

Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*ly

House and Lot in Asheborough for sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his RESIDENCE and LOT in the village of Asheborough. The House is a frame building, thoroughly painted and papered, and contains 9 rooms. There is a Well of good water in the yard; Barn, Stable, and all necessary Out-houses. The Lot contains Three Acres of Land.

This property would be "just the thing" for a gentleman with a wife who is desirous of building up a good School. It is sufficiently retired in situation; is in the midway between the male and female academic buildings, and in addition to the nine rooms in the dwelling, there is a house on the lot containing two commodious rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of 12 students. Schools have not been well sustained here on account of there being no boarding houses. A gentleman with a small family might board and lodge 25 to 30 students on the premises.

I do not expect to get more than half the value of this property. Persons therefore who may hereafter want it may be sure of getting a great bargain in me, and on good terms, by making an early call on the subscriber in Asheboro', N. C.

H. B. ELLIOTT.

July 23, 1859 34*6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale one of the best PLANTATIONS in the western part of Cumberland County that has ever been offered in many years, containing 852 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling and all the out houses, with a Spring of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill and fine Saw Mill site, with the dam already built. The centre Plank Road runs close to it. The land is well timbered with pine and other growth, there is some excellent swamp land and some of it drained.

Any person wishing to farm, work at turpentine or make lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase such a desirable place would do well to call soon, as I am anxious to sell.

Persons wanting further information may address me at Montrose P. O. Cumberland County N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

July 24, 1859. 34*6t

Early the ensuing month

purpose leaving for the North, and would be glad to take the measures of any gentlemen who desire fine Clothes made to order. Every garment will be got up under our own supervision, and great pains will be taken to insure complete satisfaction.

☞ WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK TO FIT and give complete satisfaction or no sale.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

No. 21 Hay Street.

July 23 34*6t

Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having recently made considerable additions to his buildings, is prepared to accommodate visiters during the season. These celebrated Springs are situated at a distance of twenty-one miles from Lumberton and twenty-six miles from Fayetteville, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

The water is celebrated for the cure